# Sun.

# CONKLING AND PLATT.

# Resigning their Seats in the added also: United States Senate.

Their Reasons as Set Forth at Length in their Letter to Gov. Cornell-President Garfield Accused of Unwarranted Assumption of Executive Power-A Letter of Remonstrance to the President with the Added Signatures of Arthur and James-Mr. Robertson's Comment on Hearing the News-An Adjournment of the Legislature for a Purpose-The Excitement in Washington. WASHINGTON, May 16 .- As soon as the Senate met to-day the Vice-President laid before the Senate the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.

for Coder A. Arthur, Vice Persident.
Sea. Will you please announce to the Senate that my resonation as Senator of the United States from the State. er New York has been forwarded to the Governor of that State! I have the honor to be, with great respect, your chedient servant, The sensation which the reading of the above

caused was augmented when the Vice-President announced that he had another communication to lay before the Senate, and the follow-

To Chapter A. Arthur, Vice President.
Six I have forwarded to the Governor of the State of

SER I have for a result on a Secuntor of the United States from the State of New York. Will you please announce the fact to the Senato? With great respect, your obe-Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt, Sena-

ters from New York, had resigned their seats in the Senate.

The chaff and by-play in which Senator Dawes and Senator Hill indulged immediately after this announcement was wholly out of harmony with the prevailing sentiment in the Senate. Republican Senators and Democratic Senstors realized at once that this was another move in the game of Empire. Messrs. Dawes and Hill were speedily stopped, and the Senate went into executive session. It was an absolute surprise to all the Senate, with but one or two exceptions. David Davis knew what was contemplated, the Vice-President was in the councils at which it had been determined, and it is possible that one other Senator, and he a Democrat, had been informed of Mr. Conkling's purpose. That Mr. Conkling has had the confingency of his own and of Mr. Pict's resignation in view for some time, and that he had spoken of it to indiscreet friends, is certain from the fact that such a report was current some weeks ago. But it had all died out, Mr. Conkling discovering that his confidence in this regard had been either carelessly or intentionally betrayed. He misled the caucus of last Friday completely. He led them to infer that he had ceased his opposition, excepting that he would, in executive session, state his reason for opposing Robertson's nomination. Not a man of those who listened to him droamed of his purpose excepting Mr. Platt, whose purpose was the same They all knew that he had a purpose, and what it was has been a matter of general interest and conjecture from the day of that caucus until it was revealed this morning. But the general impression was that it was a purpose to be

more or less remotely consummated, and not something to be immediately carried out. It will be impossible to describe the scene in the Senate when the full meaning of these resignations was grasped by the Senators. There was no scene in the open Senate. Whatever occurred took place after the doors were closed and the Senate was free from the restraint of spectators. The Senate adjourned arie. The Senators were in no humor for business, but in the short time that they were in executive session but little was done except the gathering of Republican and of Democratic Senators together to discuss the situation. The caucus, at least those who were not so sick at heart over the whole business that they had nowish to take part in the caucus deliberations, and they were nearly one-half of the Republican membership now here.

# THE LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

Reasons Given to the Governor for Retiging from the Senate.

ALBANY, May 16 .- Gov. Cornell has received the following letter from Senators Conkling and Platt resigning their seats in the United States Senate:

"WASHINGTON D. C. May 14, 1881. Sin: Transmitting, as we do, our resignations, respectively, of the great trusts with which New York has honored us, it is fit that we amount you, and through you the Legislature and people of the State, with the reasons ich, in our judgment, make auch a step re-Speciful and necessary.
"Some weeks ago the President sent to the

Senate, in a group, the nominations of several persons for public offices already filled.

"One of these offices is the Collectorship of the Port of New York, now held by Gen. Merritt; another is the Consul-Generalship at London now held by Gen. Badeau; another is Charge d'Affures to Denmark, held by Mr. Cramer; Another is the mission to Switzerland, held by Mr. Hish, a son of the former distinguished Secretary of State. Mr. Fish had, in deference a an ancient practice, placed his position at the discosal of the new Administration, but, like other persons named, he was ready to remain at his post if normitted to do so.

All of these officers, save only Mr. Cramer,

It was proposed to displace them all, not for any alleged fault, or for any alleged need or ad vantage of the public service, but in order to give the creat office of Collector of the Port of New York to Mr. William H. Robertson as a reward for certain acts of his, said to have alled in making the nomination of Gen. Gar

The chain of removals thus proposed was by Len by Gen. Badeau's promptly declining to accept the new place to which he was to be sent. These nominations summoned every mem-ber of the Senare to any whether he 'advised

such a transaction. The movement was more than a surprise,

We had been told only a low hours before tha to be made or even considered, and had been requested to withhold the papers and suggestions learning on the subject, which had been sent to us for presentation, should occasion arise, until we had notice from the President of of mess to receive them.

Learning that the Vice-President was equally surprised and had been equally misled, we Went to Mr. James, the Cabinet officer from our but and learned that though he had spen time time with the President on the morning of the day the nominations were sent in, to are of an intention to send them had been made to him, and that he first knew of the matter by Leareny following the event.

After carnest reflection and consultation we believed the proceeding unwise and wrong, Whether considered wholly in relation to the preservation and integrity of the public service and the public example to be set, or in relation as to the integrity of the Republican party.

No public atterance of comment or consure was made by either of us, in the Senate or elsewhere; on the contrary, we thought that the President would reconsider action so sudden |

and hasty, and would at least adopt less hurtful | the late Administration, up to its expiration rable medes of requiling parsonal or individual service.

"In this hope the following paper was prepared and signed and presented by Mr. James to the President, who was subsequently informed that you had authorized your name to be

"Tuthe President:
""We beg leave to remonstrate against the change in the Collectorship at New York, by the removal of Mr. Merritt and the appointment of Mr. Robertson. The pro-posal was wholly a surprise. We heard of it only when the several nominations involved in the plan were an nounced in the Senate. We had only two days before this been informed from you that a change in the cus-toms offices at New York was not contemplated, and, quite ignorant of a purpose to take any action now, we had no opportunity, until after the nominations, to make the suggestions we now present. ""We do not believe that the interests of the public ser-

we do not believe that the interest of the present Collector and putting Mr. Robertson in his stead. Our opinion is quite the reverse, and we believe no political advantage can be gained for either the Republican parts or its principles. ciples. Believing that no individual has claims or obligations which should be liquidated in such a mode, we carrestly and respectfully ask that the nomination of Mr. Robertson be withdrawn. (Signed)

CHRITTIE A. ARTHUR, ROSCOR CONKLING.

"This paper was presented to the President by Mr. James on Monday, the 28th day of March. Knowing the frequency with which every one of the twenty Presidents of the Republic and markedly the present incumbent. had withdrawn nominations on less serious representations, we did not apprehend that such a suggestion would be treated as an intrusion. or an invasion of any prerogative of the nominating power. "We were disappointed. Immediately the

public press, especially in articles and despatches written by those in close and constant association with the President and with an influential member of his Cabinet, teemed with violent denunciations of the Senators from New York for 'opposing the Administration' and 'dietating' to the President, Persons who visited the Executive Mansion reported the President as resentful, and impatient of hesitation to 'advise and consent' to what he proposed. We had made, we have made, no assault upon anybody. We have at all times refused to answer questions by representatives of the press, or to make complaint or comment or even denial of the many truthless charges published against us by the officious champions of 'the Administration.' Indeed, beyond confidential consultations with brother Senators and officials, we have said nothing until now on the

"Nor have we or either of us 'promoted the deadlock in the Senate 'in order to prevent or defluence action on any nomination, nor have

"Immediately after the nominations were published letters and telegrams in great numbers came from every part of the State from its leading citizens, protesting against the proposed changes and condemning them on many grounds. Several thousands of the leading nercaptile firms of New York-constituting we are informed, a majority of every branch of

trade—sent us remonstrances.
"Sixty of the eighty-one Republican members of the Assembly, by letter or memorial made objection. Representatives in Congress. State officials, business men, professional men, commercial, industrial, and political organizaions are among the remonstrants, and they speak from every section of the State.

"Besides the nominations already referred to, there were awaiting the action of the Senate everal citizens of New York, named for offices connected with the courts, district attorneys and marshals. These were all reappointments. Most of them had been originally commissioned by Mr. Hayes. They were certified by the Judges of the courts, and many other ominent persons, who attested the faithfulness and merit of their service, and recommended their continuance. They were not presented by us. We have not attempted to 'dictate,' nor have we asked the nomination of one person to any office in the State. Indeed, with the sole exception of the written request set forth above, we have never even expressed an opinion to the Republicans went from the Scuate Chamber | President in any case, unless questioned in re-

> "Some days ago the President abruptly withdrew, in one and the same act, the names of Gen. Woodford and Mr. Tenney, and of the two

"This unprecedented proceeding, whether permissible by law or not, was gravely signift cant. The President had nominated these officers after they had been weighed in the balance Their official records were before him, and had been fully scrutinized and approved. It must be presumed he thought the nominations fit to be made, and that it was his duty to make them. There is no allegation that he discovered unfitness in them afterward. It could hardly be that he had discovered unfitness in all of them alike. What then, was the meaning and purpose of this peremptory step? It was immediately stated, as if by authority, and seems to be admitted, that the purpose was to coerce the Senate or Senators to vote as they would not vote, if left free from Executive interference. The design was to control the action of Senators touching matters committed by the Constitution Senate, and to the Senate exclusively. It has been suggested in addition, that by recalling these nominations and holding them in his own hands, the President might, in the event of the failure of another nomination, use them to compensate that failure. If it can be supposed that all these public trusts are to be, or would in any event be made personal perquisites to be handled and disposed of, not only to punish in-dependence of Senstorial votes and action, but liquidate the personal obligations of any individual however high in station, the conditions are utterly vicious and degrading, and their acceptance would compel the representatives of States to fling down their oath and

representative duty, at the footstool of Executive power. " Following this sweeping and startling Exscutive act, came ominous avowals that dissent failure to 'advise and consent,' would be held an act of offence, exposing all Senaturs.

om whatever State, to executive displeasure "Thus we find ourselves confronted by the question whether we shall surrender the plain ight and the sworn duty of Senators, by consenting to what we believe to be vicious and hurtful, or be assigned the position of disloy-ally to an Administration which we helped to tring in, and the success of which we earnestly wish, for every reason and motive which can

nter into the case. "We know no theory avowed by any party which requires such submission as is now exacted. Although party service may be fairly considered in making selections of public officers, it can hardly be maintained that the Sonate is bound to remove, without cause, the incumbents merely to make places for those whom any individual, even the President or a membeof his Cabinet, wishes to repay for being recreant to others or serviceable to him.

Only about two years ago the Senate advised that Gen. Merritt be appointed Collector at New York. It is understood that among the constors who so advised was Mr. Windom, now secretary of the Treasury, and head of the department whose subordinate Gen. Merritt is. Another Senator known to have given this advice was Mr. Kirkwood, now Secretary of the Interior. It is said that, like the Postmaster-General from our own State, these Cabinet offtcers were not taken into consultation touching the removal of Gen. Merritt; but their sworn and official action as Senators is none the less

instructive. "That the late Secretary of the Treasury and

loss then ten weeks ago, approved Gen. Merritt as an officer is well known, and it is nownere

suggested that any citizen had petitioned for his removal, or that official delinquency on his part is the reason for it.

"In the place of an experienced officer in the midst of his term fixed by law, it is proposed auddenly to put a man in who has had no training for the position, and who cannot be said to have any special fitness for its official duties. "In the inaugural of President Garfield, deliv-

ered on the 4th of March, stand these words;

ered on the 4th of March, stand these words:

"The civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are intrusted with the appointing power against the waste of time and obstruction to the public business caused by the inordinate pressure for place, and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong, I shall, at the proper time, ask Congress to fix the tenure of the minor offices of the several executive departments, and prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during the terms for which incumbents have been appointed."

"How good the distinction is which would make major offices a prey to 'intrigue and wrong' and shield 'minor offices' from like havoc, and whether the collectorships of the country should belong to the exposed or to the

protected class, need not be decided here.
"Assuming Gen. Merritt to be an officer of ably argued that all Senators should with alacrity advise his displacement by a man of obvious superiority. Possibly it might be said that all should advise the selection in Gen. Merritt's place of a man who, without superior fitness, had rendered his country, or even his party.

conspicuous and exalted service.

"The case in hand does not belong to either of these classes.

"The vocation of Mr. Robertson and his legislative and professional experience and surroundings, do not denote superiority in the qualities, the knowledge, business habits, and familiarity with the revenue laws and system of the United States which might make him more competent than Gen. Merritt to collect the vast revenues and administer the vast business pertaining to the port of New York. Certainly he cannot in this respect be held an exception o rules of right and consistency on which the Constitution and laws have placed the public

"We know of no personal or political service rendered by Mr. Robertson so transcendant that the Collectorship of New York should be taken in the midst of a term and given to him as recompense.

"Mr. Robertson is reported by the New York Tribune to have decaired that his nomination was a 'roward'—a 'reward' for action as a delegate to the National Convention.

"If Mr. Robertson, in his action, was influ-enced by a sense of data, if he voted and arted his honest convictions, it is difficult to see what claim he has for any reward, not to speak of such great reward.

"The action of which an estimate is thus in-

vited, is understood to be this:
" Mr. Robertson and sixty-nine other men accepted from a State Convention a certain trust. They sought and accepted the position of agents or delegates to a National Convention. The State Convention declared a plainly stated judgment and policy to be observed and supported by those it commissioned. To this declaration all selected as delegates gave implied consent.

"But several of them, in addition, made most specific personal piedges and engagements to exert themselves in good faith throughout to secure the nomination of Gen. Grant. They made this pledge as the means of obtaining their own appointment as delegates, and they did, as we both personally know, obtain their seats in the National Convention upon the faith of their personal statements of their earnestness and fidelity.

The obligation thus assumed we understood

to involve integrity as much as the obligation of one who receives the proxy of a stockholder in a corporation upon the pledge and promise vote as his principal would vote. Whether Mr. Robertson was or was not

himself bound, not only by honor and implication, but by expressly giving his word, becomes quite immaterial in view of the claim made for

It is insisted that he 'organized the bolt,' or as it has been sometimes stated, 'he was the leader of the bolt.' This is to say that he invited, persuaded, induced others whom he knew had given their word, and had obtained their seats by doing so, to violate their word and betray not only Ropublicans assembled in State Convention, but the Republicans of their listricts as well, who had trusted in their honor 'Whoever counsels and procures another to do a dishonest or dishonorable act must shar-

with that other the guilt, and should share also the odium justly attaching to it. "We are therefore wholly unable, upon what

ever ground we put it, to see justification for ourselves should we become parties to using the public trusts which belong to the people, to require such service in such modes. But the appliances employed to effect results, set up new standards of responsibility

and invade, as we believe, the truths and principles on which the separate and coordinate branches of the Government stand. "A Senator has his own responsibility. He a amenable to his Staid and to the body of

which he is a member. He is bound by his oath o 'advise and consent' on his conscience and thement before God. Whatever or whoever else may constrain

him, he is to be exempt from Executive menace or disfavor on the one hand, and Executive inducement on the other. Long standing on the orders of the House

of Commons has been a declaration that a member shall suffer expulsion who even reports the wishes of the excentive head of the Government to influence the votes of members. "The British Constitution is not more jealous than ours in this regard. "To give advice, and honest, independent ad-

vice, as to an appointment proposed, is as much the right and duty of a Senator as it is the right or duty of the President to propose the name. Be his advice one way or the other, it is no more an act of disrespect or treason to the nominating power than the verdict of a jurer or the decision of a Judge.
"The idea that the Senate is simply to find

out what is wanted and then do it we cannot believe safe or admissible, and thus far no party has dared or descended to set up such a test of party fidelity or allegiance. "In this instance such prominence has been given to the subject, and such distrust has been

expressed of the correctness of our positions. that we think it right and dutiful to submit the matter to the power to which alone we are bound and ever ready to bow. "The Legislature is in session, it is Republican in majority, and New York abounds in

sons quite as able as we to bear her message

and commission in the Senate of the United

"With a profound sense of the obligation we owe, with devotion to the Republican party and its creed of liberty and right, with reverent atachment to the great State whose interests and honor are dear to us, we hold it respectful and becoming to make room for those who may for rect all errors we have made, and interpret aright alimitaties we have misconceived.

We therefore enclose our resignation, but hold fast the privilege, as citizens and Republicans, to stand for the constitutional rights of all men and of all representatives, whether of the States, the nation, or the people. "We have the honor to be, very respectfully,

"We have the boards, your obedient servants, "Rescon Conmitted, "To his Excellency Gov. CORNELL."

THE NEWS AT THE WHITE HOUSE. President Informed of the Situation

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1881.

Ahend of the Senate-A Council. Bad news, if this be such, never travelled aster to the ears of an Administration than this did. The President and his Cabinet knew of this flank movement even before it was done. The Senate learned it at noon, or affew minutes after the President did; and his Cabinet, or such of them as he could hastily summon, had met and consulted over it a half hour cooner. The telegraph wires that run through the White House to New York and to Albany told the story to an excited private operator, and he made short work of informing the President that he had just heard the resignations of Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt going over the wires to the Governor of New York.

They tell the story at the White House that the President, for the moment himself excited by the announcement and discrediting it, said impetuously, "That is a roorback! Are you sure that you heard aright?" The operator was sure, and the President, pale with excitement, at once sent out for the three Cabinet Ministers who were within a moment's call, Mesers. Blaine, Windom, and MacVeagh.

The President informed these gentlemen that he had just received authentic information that Conkling and Platt purposed resigning, if they had not already done so. He asked what he

The President Informed these gentlemen that he had just received authentic Information that Conkling and Platt purposed resigning, if they had not already done so. He asked what he had best do with the nominations which he purposed sending to the Senate. Immediately the President, that it would be better to send no nominations to the Senate. Immediately atterward Mr. MacVeagh went to his office. Mr. Blaine followed him there, and they had a private consultation. Mr. MacVeagh afterward said that he understood that the New York Senators would send in, or had already sent, their resignations. He did not hesitate to say that such a stop was a very serious, and, in many respects, a very embarrassing one; that it left the Republican party—the party of the Administration—in a minority. Mr. MacVeagh was, however, the only member of the Cabinet frank enough to admit that the step was a serious one. Mr. Windom nook-poobed it. Mr. Blaine spoke of it is childish. The President's private secretary represented it as a baby act.

It is said that the Fresident has Mr. Robertson's resignation, to be used in case he is confirmed.

Emory Stores of Chicago, who happened to be here in his practice, said that Roseos Conkling was a man who never lost his bead, and who could on the pay have done such a thing after the most careful consideration of the consequences of the act. Mr. Storrs thought that while Mr. Conkling who had circle and under the most careful consideration of the consequences of the act. Mr. Storrs thought that while Mr. Conkling and Mr. Haut were endorsuly represented the wishes of his State still. Mr. Storrs thought that while Mr. Conkling and Mr. Haut were endorsuly trepresented the wishes of his State still. Mr. Storrs thought that while was a mere incident in Mr. Conkling and the can further prevent the confirmation of Robertson entied, both by the Administration and by the Administration's following in the Senate, which he should over attend. Senators then did not know exactly what Mr. Conkling meant. Senators to-day understand what he did mean. They see that Mr. Conkling believes that the day of the Republican party is over, and his own close friends to-night say that the Robertson case has precipitated what, from the time that Mr. Garfield decided upon his course, was nevitable.

A Suggestion that he will be Re-elected and Become an Independent.

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- A close personal friend of Mr. Conkling gives the following explanation of the unerior design of Mr. Conkling in this present move. He says the Senator will come back, not as a Republican, but on the new issue of opposition. He will occupy an indeendent position, and will not go henceforth nto the Republican caucus. He and Platt wil not the reputation causes. He am I risk with hold the balance of power—not Mahone. He anticipates a break in the party, and thinks he sees the beginning of the end. He is shaping his courses of that in the ultimate break up of the party he will be the leader of the new issue. nti-monopoly.

Mr. Coukling said this afternoon that he had

Mr. Coukling said this afternoon that he had done the only thing that remained for him to do. Either he has in the matter of Robertson acted as the representative of his State or he has not. The only way in which he can ascertain whether he has or has not properly represented his State is to resign his seat and ask redection. He will, he thinks, be warmly endorsed by a redection to the Senate and he entertains no doubt that Mr. Plant will be included in the triumphant vindication which will be accorded him.

## THE NEWS IN ALBANY.

Varying Views as to the Outcome of the Strug gir-Judge Robertson's View.

ALBANY, May 16 .- The announcement of he resignation of Senators Conkling and Platt fell upon the politicians here like a thunderbolt. Very few of the members of the Legislature had returned at the time the news was first eccived, but as they came in during the day the excitement grew more and more intense At first the news was generally distrusted. It was looked upon as a canard that had been got ten up by some practical joker. But soon it was somi-officially announced that Judge Rob ertson, Sanator Woodin, and other of the half breed leaders had received despatches confirm ing the report, and when, at about 4 o'clock in the alternoon, the Journal came out with the official communication of Senators Conkling and Platt to Vice-President Arthur, there was no longer any room for doubt. Simultaneously with the news Marshal Payn appeared upon the scene, and seized upon the Stalwart Senators and Assemblymen as fast as they put in an appearance. Taking each into a corner he would whisper in his ears for a few moments. and then start for another one. It is said that he camp with orders directly from Mr. Conkling as to what the Stalwarts should do. When asked what it all meant he replied hat it meant that Senators Conkling and Platt were going to be residented by the Legislature.
This, it is said, is to be done in order to put the official endorsement of the Legislature upon the course three Senators have taken in the matter of Julige Robertsen's normalism.

Marshal Farn and other Sawarts had long speculation as to what heat his believe the Governor will take. It is admitted that he holds the key to the sixuation. The Sawarts had long the Robertsen's normalism.

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Marshal Farn and other Sawarts had long speculation as to what position the Governor will take. It is admitted that he holds the key to the sixuation. The Sawarts had long the Legislature and of Conking to the Sawarts had been to severe the formal solution and the solution of Conking to the Sawarts had been to severe the formal solution of Conking to the Sawarts had been to severe the formal solution of Conking to the Sawarts had been to severe the formal solution of Conking the Legislature and the Constitution of Conking to the Sawarts had been to severe the formal solution of Conking the Legislature special control of the Sawarts had been to severe the formal solution of Conking the Legislature special control of the Sawarts had been to severe the formal solution of the Legislature special control of the Sawarts had been control of the porty machinery in this State for long the porty in the sawarts had been special control of the porty machinery in this State on the carelland of the Conking of the Sawarts had been control of the porty machinery in this State for long the Conking of the Conking of the Sawarts had been control of the porty machinery in this State and be reduced to the carelland solution and the same of the Sawarts had been control of the porty machinery in this State and be reduced to the carelland of the carelland of the carelland of the porty in the sawarts had not be control of the porty ma were going to be redlected by the Legislature,

ever have a better chance to get control of the party machinery? He is a cool, shrewd, longheaded politician; he neves gets excited. Today, when all the politicians are subdies on their heads, he is as cool as a cucumber. When he makes up his mind just how this thing is likely to go you will see his finger in the pie, and that finger will be larger than all the other fellows fists. I say to you, watch Corneil."

A great many people did try to watch the Governor to-day and to get some indication from him of what his opinion about the situation was. But on that point he was dumb as an oyster. The letter of Senators Conkling and Platt, which he received early in the day, he guarded religiously, refusing to give the least inkling as to its contents until it was sent into the Legislature.

The Freeling of the Factions. THE PEELING OF THE PACTIONS.

The Perling of the Factions.

There was a marked difference in the way the news affected the two factions. The Staiwarts looked serious, and when approached upon the subject seemed disinclined to talk. In fact, it looked as though a good many of them had jumped astraddle the fence and were waiting for further developments before getting off. The more staiwart of them, however, coenly approved the course of the Senators, declaring that it was the only honorable course left for them. The President, they said, had openly defled their wishes as the representatives of the great bulk of the party in the State, and now they desired an expression of the opinion of the Legislature, which also represented the Republican party in the State, as to whether they or the Iresident were right. This statement was always followed by the assurance that both Senators would be sent back with the endorsement of the Republican Legislature.

The half breeds, on the other hand, were generally jubilant over the news. They declared that it was an exhibition of petty spite and school boy resembnent that would place Mr. Conkling in such a ridiculous position as to make him the laughing stock of the whole country. It had only made broader and more definite the issue as to whether Conkling or Garfield was President of the United States. They prophesied freely that it was the political end of Mr. Conkling, and that neither he nor Platt would be sent back. Their general feeling was well expressed in the language of Major-Gen. Husted as he stood in the centre of an excited group discussing the situation. "This is glorious news." said he.

JUDGE ROBERTSON'S COMMENT.

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In the afternoon there was a consultation of the leading friends of the Administration in Senator Wagner's rooms at the Delayan. At this Judge Robertson, Scuators Woodin, Pitts, Wagner, and others were present. It was decided to make a determined fight against the rediection of either Conkling or Platt. A programme was partly agreed upon, but it was decided to wait until the arrival of others before coming to a final conclusion as to details. But Judge Robertson himself said: "This is to be a fight to the end in support of the Administration. There will be no backing down or compromising this time, certain." During the afternoon there were all manner of rumors afloat as to possible and improbable combinations. One had it that the haif breeds would unite and elect Chauncey M. Depew and John T. Hoffman: another that there would be a compromise between the two factions by which Conkling and Depew would be elected. But, of course, neither of these rumors or any others had any foundation in fact. It was too sarly in the fight for things to have taken shape.

The Democrats as a rule expressed a determination to keep quiet and wait for developments. If there should be a deadlock between the liepublican factions, then their opportunity may come. There was great anxiety on all hands to hear the reasons given by Senators Conkling and Platt for their gallon, and Senato and Assembly chambers were crowded long before the time of meeting.

The STALWARTS SURPHISED.

As soon as the Senate met, Mr. Woodin, the leader of the Administration forces on the floor,

International and assembly channers were crowded long before the time of meeting.

THE STALWARTS SURPHISED.

As soon as the Senate met, Mr. Woodin, the leader of the Administration forces on the floor, moved an adjournment. Judge Robertson was not in the chair. It was flied by Senator Sessions, and he immediately put the question and decarred it carried while Senator Hulbert was on his feet calling for a count. So suddeniv was tills done that the throng of spectators and the Stalwart Senators who were not in the secret were completely taken back and looked utterly bewildered. What does it mean? was heard on all sides. The answer was not long in coming. Under the Constitution it is made the duty of the Legislature to act in cases of such vacancies on the second Tuesday after official notice of such vacancy has been received. If the resignations had been read in both Houses to-night then the Legislature would have been compelled to act one week from to-morrow. But by the manguare of the Administration Senators articles rut off until two weeks from to-morrow. The object of this is said to be to give time for members to hear from their constituents. The half breeds claim that it was a surprise arranged by the Stalwarts and Mr. Conkling to have the notice given to the Legislature to-night, a caucus called for about Wedneslay, and the election to take place next Tuesday, before an expression of public opinion could behad. The private secretary of the Governor was on hand in the Assembly chamber before the time for meeting. Under his arm he carried three veto messages, but in his hand held a roll of manuscript which attracted much attention from the group of members and others who surrounded him. As soon as the prayer and reading of the journal were finished the secretary was announced, and presented the vetoes and the letter. During the reguling of the messages were first read, but very little attention was paid them.

sented the vetoes and the letter of Messra. Conking and Piatt. The veto messages were first read, but very little attention was paid them. Everybody was waiting for the letter. During the reading of the messages nearly all the Senators, Republican and Democratic, came into the Assembly Chamber and took seats or stood up in the aisies, as near as possible to the Clerk's desk. The spectators in the rear of the chamber stood up, and during the reading of the letter the greatest silonce prevailed. Even Oid Sair stoped his incessant tramping, and, with his hand to his ear, listened to catch every word. The galleries, too, were packed as they have not been at any other time this seasion. Many of the State officers were also in the chamber to hear the letter read. At several points in the reading node and whiks of approval passed between the Stalwarts, but when that portion stating that sixty Republicans of the Logislature had single the latter withdrawing the approval of Robertson's nomination was read, at least forty of them did what they have not done before this winter—blushed.

As soon as the reading of the latter was finished the Senters, the State officials, and the sisectators withdrew. The Administration leaders immediately went into consultation to agree upon their future course. The Statwarts' programme was bally upset by the sudden adjournment of the Sonate, and they too, put their heads together after the adjournment of the Legislature the subject on the leading of the Legislature to see what they would do about it.

THE ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMME.

The half breeds have partly agreed upon their programme. First, they will not go into any caucus with the Staiwarts. A proposition was talked of at one time to issue a call for a caucus of all Republicans who were in favor of supporting the Administration, but this was abandoned because it was believed that the Staiwarts would come into the caucus, no matter what the terms of the call might be, and if able to outvote the half breeds would renominate both Conkling and Platt. The friends of Garfield say they are not to be caught in any such trap. They will stay out of any caucus candidate. Tasy are united and incarnest in this. How cangest in support any caucus candidate. Tasy are united and incarnest in this. How cangest likes 22c may be illustrated by a remark of Senator Woodin's this evening. A number of the anti-Conkling Senators and others were in Senator Wagner's room, and the question of a caucus was being incidentally discussed. Senator Woodin said:

"Here is one who will not yote for Rescoe Conkling whether he is a caucus candidate or not, even if I stand all alone, and you can print it."

"You won't be alone," they all spoke up, THE ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMME.

rint it."
"You won't be alone," they all spoke up, for we are all of one mind on the question."
Another said: "Mr. Conkling and Mr. l'att ave sont in their resignations, and we prose to take them at their words and accept Chauncey M. Depew came here to-night.

Chauncey M. Depew came here to-night. Among the anti-Conking people there is a unanimous seatiment that Depew shall be a candidate again. This time they delare there is to be no compromise or trading. No Tom Platt bargains will be entered into. Who the other candidate shall be is not determined. One of the most crominent of the half-breed leaders said to-night;

"If Gov. Cornel will go into the light on the same ticket with Denew we will take him and elect him. It is the chance of his life, but I hardly think he will do it. He is afraid of Conking, but in any event you may set it down that his fight is not going to end until either Conking or the friends of the Administration are shaughtered, Either means the death of the Republican party in this State for some time to come, but a good many of us prefer that to a further reign of

matter and vote accordingly. Should the deadlock come, it is more than probable that this course will be adopted. O'-course the Lamacrats would favor an adjournment, as they have no chance of electing a Senator in this Legislature, but with this bitter fight between the Republican factions running through the next campaign they might hope to secure a majority in one if not both branches of the next Legislature, and, perhaps, on a joint ballott, be able to fill both vacancies with Democrats, It is said to-night that the Stalwarts will ask the Senate Caucus Committee to meet with the Assembly caucus committee which the stalwart's control, and fix upon a time and issue a call for a caucus. Should the Senale committee, which is all half breeds, refuse to do so, then the Stalwarts will go shead and hold their caucus. Of course if the Legislature is in session two weeks from to-morrow, then a ballot will have to be taken; that is, if a point raised by some of the lawrers to-night does not hold good. The Constitution provides that the election shall be held on the second Tuesday after the Legislature is organized and has been notified of such vacancy. The second Tuesday after the organization having passed, it is claimed by these lawyers that no election can be held until the next Legislature meets.

All sorts of rumors are affoat and the hotels are crowded with politicians at midnight discussing the situation. Everybody is at sea, and the most incredible rumors of possible combinations and coups d' did receive ready credence. The fact is, however, that both factions have been so shaken up that no definite line of action has been agreed upon. There are more men on the fence waiting for developments than was ever seen in Albany before. The Democrats are the only ones who really seem to enjoy the situation. They know that no matter which faction comes out shead it will bring grist to their mill. The rooms of Judge Robertson are thronged to-night with members of the Legislature and others who are with him in this fight.

### AN ADMINISTRATION VIEW.

The Party Quarrel as It is Said to be Looked Upon from the White House.

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- The following is an authentic presentation of the Administration side of the controversy: The fight in New York began by the President sending in the names of five persons, all of whom were personal friends of Mr. Conkling. Next day the President sent in the name of Robertson. That Mr. Garfield ever promised Mr. Conkling that Merritt should not be disturbed in the Collectorship, or that Mesers. Conkling and Platt should be con

sulted on this question, is authoritatively dethat he never made such an assertion, or gave
Mr. Conkiling any ground or any reason to invent such an assertion. The President, on the
control of the vork State about the pour late the
hands of Mr. Conkiling, as had been the case
under previous Republishen Administrations.
Mr. Robertson was the leader of the independent
from Mr. Conkiling and refused to vote for
Grantat Chicago. In the New York State Convention in 1889, Mr. Robertson refused to give
did not dare to accept the issue, and would not
consent to the election of Mr. Robertson as a
torigrate frozzolskele jest of Chicago. Mr. Robertson
only votes darfield god from New York came
(Grant, and in view of the fact that the
only votes darfield god from New York came
(Garfield that all the vast patronage should be
placed in the hands of Mr. Conkiling to be
wielded in direct defiance of the Administratious describes the state of the concould be expected to endure.

The attitude of Mr. Platt in this whole business, according to this view is one for which
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ness, according to this view is one for which
ness, according to this was stated in so many
vork. It was with this express agreement that
Mr. Platt would act as the representation of
the representation of the proposition of the
mation of Robertson for whatever position he
mation of Robertson for whatever position he
ment, and the could not see heart of the
resident in season of the proposition of
the residention of Conkiling and Platt narrows the issue to this guestion: Has the President the right to insist on his constitution,
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and adjourn by Thursday. The Conkling Sensators were very decidedly and significantly in a minority. There were a few, however, who thought it might be indecorous to act upon New Tork nominations while the New Tork tenutors were absent, but a majority of the Senatorstock the view that neither they nor the President were responsible for this absence, but that Conkling and Platt were, and should pay the penalty of their own action. Only one man supported Mr. Conkling's course openity. This was Jones of Nevada. He supported him in his position entirely and cordially, and made very severe criticisms upon Mr. Garield's action, which he denounced as treacherous and unfair. Apart from this there was no defence, and the sentiment of Senators was emphatically adverse to Mr. Conkling's position. One point came up in caucus, viz.; Whom should they elect for President pro tem. It has always been custom to have the Vice-President vacate the chair at the end of the session and let a President pro tem, be elected, so that there shall be no embarrassment in the possible contingency of the President and Vice-President dying during intermission. In the present emergency, the Democrats having a majority in the Senate, the President pro tem, would be a Democrat. The Republicans expressed themselves generally in favor of the appointment of Mr. Harris for that position Mr. Harris has been generally called to the chair by Mr. Arthur whenever he has had occasion to leave during a session. No vote was taken of any sort.

PRICE TWO CENTS. #

Democratic Senators say that they shall take no advantage of the situation, make no captious opposition, but will confirm nominations and

go home.

Tweive Democrats were asked their opinion on the situation. Some said that Mr. Conkling's action was bold; others that it was childish. MAHJNE'S PREDICAMENT,

"Well, this places me in a devil of fix." said Mahone to-night. "I don't like it. I don't understand it, to begin with. Garleid's my friend. In want them to be friends. I have regretted the events of the past few weeks in connection with these New York nominations. Still I hope that it will all come out right in the end. I want to see the Republican party solid, every element in it in harmony with every other. It is the party of progress, of liberty, of liberal ideas. It ought not to be torn with dissensions and strife,"

WHAT NEW YORK REPUBLICANS SAY.

All Astonished and Some Troubled-Conjecture, Explanation, and Condem At the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. where most of the groups discussing the resignations were composed of Administration Republicans, the prevailing impression was that the Senators desire to return to Washington with the endorsement of the Legislature. Some of the Stalwart Republicans thought the resig-

nations a rash piece of business.

Gov. Foster of Ohio and Marshall Jewell regstered in the hotel during the evening. Senator Platt arrived there from Washington about 10 o'clock. He left Senator Conkling in Wash-

ington. He declined to talk. Thurlow Weed sat in his easy old rocking chair in his library when a reporter called last evening to ask him what he thought of the event. He said a good many people had been to see him on the same subject. "I was sur-prised," said Mr. Weed, "as I suppose every-body else was, that these men should commit an act so utterly indefensible. If they were right they should have stood by their guns, and if they had been doing wrong they should have submitted gracefully. There never was a man," submitted gracefully. There never was a man,"
said Mr. Weed, raising his voice and contracting
his brow, so naked of justification as Mr. Conkling is in this matter, it is impudent for him
to do this, thing simply with an idea of going
back to Albany and asking the Legislature to
stuitify itself by vindicating him after it has so
unanimously approved Robertson's nomination. And vindicate him for what? For obstinately and persistently obstructing the functions of the Executive and the business of Congress for two months, all because Mr. Robertson
dared to brave him at Chicago in defiance of
the instructions of a caucus, but in obedience to
the will of his constituents. Mr. Robertson is a
man against whose character, personal, official,
and political, nothing whatever can be said,
Conkling seeks to be vindicated by the Legislature so that he can go back and built the Prosident."

Police Commissioner Stephen B. French was
seen immediately upon his return from Washington, where he spent Sunday. He said:

consing seeks to be vindicated by the Legislature so that he can go back and builty the Prosident."

Police Commissioner Stephen B. French was seen immediately upon his return from Washington, where he spent Sunday. He said:

"The action of Senators Conkling and Platt is the outcome of a discussion which was held yesterday. It is claimed by the friends of Mr. Garfield that Mr. Conkling, in his opposition to the nomination of Mr. Robertson, does not represent the Republicans of this State. Messrs. Conkling and Platt, of course, ioin issue with the President on that point. Those gontemon, by piacing their resignations in the hands of the Legislature, will obtain an expression of the opinion of the Republicans of the State of New York, through their representatives at Albany, as to their course. If the Legislature refuses to accept their resignations, and sends them back to Washington, as I unfoignedly believe it will. Mr. Conkling will consider that his action has been endarsed by his constituents. If the Legislature fails so to endorse him, he will equally accept the verdet. Mr. Conkling believes that the President has been led astray in this matter by the take and malignant representations of the enemies of the Senator, and he takes this means of showing Mr. Garfield that it is he and not they who representations of the enemies of the Senator, and he takes this means of showing Mr. Garfield that it is he and not they who representations of the enemies of the Republicans of New York. It is certifity a very bold stroke to play. I don't know anybody but Senator Conkling who would dire to do it. Commissioner French concluded with the prophecy that the action of the New York Senators, with its necessary consequences, would result in harmony in the party. Abraham Leat. Chairman of the Republican Central Commisties, and Alderman Morris stook his fread and smiled additional Central Commisties, and Alderman Morris shook his fread and smiled didn't know what it meant, but he was free to say as a Republican that he was ve

nity afforded him by the resignations. He believed that the Senators had a legal right to have their resignations accepted irrespective of any action that the Governor or the Legislature might take.

"I don't believe," he sold, "that Mr. Conking will be relected by the present Legislature." He thought that fillbustering would not doubt be respited to at Albany to prevent the filling of the vacanteeuts before next fall, and that then the Lemocrats would foin with Woodin, Sessions & Co., in the next Legislature, to elect two Damocrats to the United States Senate.

United States District Autoring Stewart L. Woodford was assed what he thought of it, and smiled sunveys as he said:

I don't know what he effect may be on politics, but its effect is a minimal demoralizing to this assistants, who sat swinging their legs from their desks and taking it over, he acted. Mr. Herrick, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Wallese, you will please resume your duties.

Mr. George Johes of the New York Times said;
"It is extraordinary George Riles and. I have no objection to give my views on the subject, but I have not time to-night."

Ex-troy, Diwin D. Morgan said: "I have been interviewed by five reporters, but I prefer not to be quoted as saving antiting on the subject."

Great Analyty to Kegard to Mrs. Garfield.

Great Auxlety in Regard to Mrs. Garfield.

Washington, May 16,-Dr. Boynton, Mrs.